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SEYMOUR, CHARLES. *The Diplomatic Background of the War. 1870-1914.* Pp. xv, 311. Price, \$2.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1916.

The study of modern history has received from the present war a stimulus which must give it henceforth a more permanent position in the curriculum of universities and colleges. In the present volume Mr. Seymour enters a comparatively new field, occupied hitherto by a few excellent general histories, such as those of Phillips, Rose, Andrews, and Hazen, and by biographies and special treatises not generally accessible. Beginning with a study of Bismarck's creation of the Triple Alliance and of the Dual Alliance which counterbalanced it, the author passes to a discussion of the development of German world policy both in respect to its economic and its moral factors. This is followed by a consideration of British foreign policy, and of the diplomatic revolution by which Britain put aside her policy of opposition to France and Russia in favor of coöperation. The conflict of the two alliances is next described, and the closing chapters deal with the Balkan wars and the crisis of 1914. In addition to a brief bibliography arranged for each individual chapter the author gives frequent references in footnotes, though for the most part to secondary sources. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is still room for a more exhaustive work based upon original documentary evidence.

C. G. F.

TROTTER, W. *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War.* Pp. 213. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

Many things indicate that man is essentially a gregarious animal. "1. He is intolerant and fearful of solitude, mental or physical. . . . 2. He is more sensitive to the voice of the herd than to any other influence. . . . 3. He is subject to the passions of the pack in his mob violence and the passions of the herds in his panics. . . . 4. He is remarkably susceptible to leadership. . . . 5. His relations with his fellows are dependent upon the recognition of him as a member of the herd."

Recognizing that this gregarious instinct is as powerful today as ever we may see that man can develop three types of society. He may imitate the "protective gregariousness of the sheep and the ox"; he may model his society after the "aggressive gregariousness of the wolf and the dog" or he may follow the pattern of "complex social structure of the bee and the ant, which we may call socialized gregariousness."

The present European war is not due to any necessity of contest between nations. It is a mark of the breakdown of standards or rather of the failure to realize the necessity for social ideals. It was the great merit of Germany that she saw the enormous possibilities of a conscious social order. Unfortunately, her traditions and her division into social classes led her to adopt the model of the wolf and to accept the philosophy that progress involved dominance over other types. This ideal of human society, the author thinks, must be replaced by the socialized gregariousness. Society, in other words, has become a great and new biological unit which must replace the old individualism just as the multi-celled organisms achieved a higher position than was possible to single-celled forms.

The original thesis was written and published long before the war. The latter part is added as a result of the conflict which all want to understand. The thesis is developed in most interesting fashion and will repay careful consideration. To me it has proven one of the most attractive of recent European books.

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WAXWEILER, EMILE. *Belgium and the Great Powers*. Pp. xi, 186. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

GUYOT, YVES. *Les Causes et les Conséquences de la Guerre*. Pp. xxv, 422. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1916.

ANDRÁSSY, JULIUS COUNT VON. (Trans. by Ernest J. Euphrat.) *Whose Sin is the World War?* Pp. 154. New York: Era Publishing House, (for sale by Baker.)

FRIED, ALFRED H. *The Restoration of Europe*. Pp. xiv, 157. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

Mr. Waxweiler's book is a continuation of the defence set forth in his work of a year ago—"Belgium, Neutral and Loyal" (noticed in the March 1916 number of *The Annals*).

The two volumes next in order, if read together, form a combination which will give the reader a better estimate of the causes of the war than either volume would if taken by itself, for each is written from a partisan viewpoint. The first edition of M. Guyot's work appeared in July, 1915. This, the second edition, issued nine months later, contains no important changes. The political, economic and historical causes of the war are set forth with a clearness characteristic of the writer. It must be said, however, that while the author aims to give the facts without prejudice, the conclusions of the work do not leave the impression that his aim has been accomplished. He arrays his facts with a bias and with an evident attempt to write Germany down at every point. His remedy for a permanent peace is nothing short of "a political and moral dissolution" of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires. Germany rather than Austria is, in his opinion, to blame for the war. Count Andrassy, on the other hand, accepts in behalf of Austria full responsibility for the part his country has taken in the war, and while largely excusing France for participation in the struggle, and even justifying English interference in a measure, he finds the chief cause in Russia's Balkan ambitions. In view of Russia's attitude Austro-Hungary could not do otherwise than defend herself against the inevitable disintegration planned by her enemies. Coming from a partisan, it is a very fair account written in a spirit of candor and moderation.

If Dr. Fried had not received the Nobel prize in 1911, this work alone should entitle him to that distinction, for it is by far the best work on the reorganization of Europe after the war that has thus far appeared. His interest in international questions has been life-long and he approaches the subject from the standpoint of one who thoroughly understands the problems involved. The present war is due to international anarchy and is the logical outcome of the kind of "peace" which preceded it. All the peace treaties of the past have contained the germs of the next war and a peace that is permanent must be based upon the economic